

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 20, No. 3

May/June 1995

SEARCHING FOR AN ACADEMIC POSITION: THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY

Kenneth Adams
Sam Houston State University

Searching for employment can be an exciting adventure, brimming with opportunities for substantial career advancement, new and rewarding interpersonal relationships, improved work conditions, and a more satisfying lifestyle. It also can be a stressful experience, one that can be exacerbated by distinctive aspects of the hiring process in academia. Academic job search strategies are usually national in scope, making it difficult to keep informed of available positions. Hiring also occurs only at particular times of the year, creating anxiety that one might "miss the train" and have to wait for next year's round of opportunities. Only a few candidates are interviewed for a position, so most applicants have a limited chance to demonstrate that they are the best candidate. It can also be difficult to accommodate personal and familial preferences, such as those regarding geography, lifestyle, and weather, and, in two-career families, there is the added challenge of balancing two sets of professional concerns.

Recognizing the many travails that job seekers can experience, ASC established the Employment Exchange Committee, whose primary function is to assist the membership in their search for employment. The major activity of the Committee centers on the employment and candidate listings at the annual meeting. The Committee's work receives exceptionally strong support from Freda Adler, the current ASC president, and also has received strong support from past presidents. The present Committee members are



Mark Blumberg (Central Missouri State University), Willie Edwards (East Texas State University), Martin Floss (Hilbert College), Kathleen Gale (Elmira College), Elizabeth Grossi (University of Louisville), Donna Kochis (Rowan College), Mangai Natarajan (N.D.R.I., Inc.), Donald Shoemaker (Virginia Polytechnic Institute), and Michael Welch (Rutgers University). If you have any ideas on how the Committee might improve the operation of the Employment Exchange or on additional services the Committee might provide, I invite you to make them known to myself or another committee member so that we can begin work on your suggestions.

As chair of the Employment Exchange Committee, I have had the opportunity to observe and assist many ASC members in their search for employment. Based on my experiences, I pass along these observations as a way of further assisting ASC members in the development of their professional careers. These comments are directed towards first-time job seekers in academia, those with the least experience in searching for an academic appointment and, therefore, those most probably in need of advice. For seasoned veterans of the academic marketplace, I suggest that you take this essay as an opportunity to reflect on your own experiences and then share your insights with less experienced colleagues who currently are in search of employment. Surely, the best move for novice job hunters is to find a knowledgeable and experienced mentor.

Please see EMPLOYMENT, page 4

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

Around the ASC . . . 2

ASC's New E-Mail Address . . . 2

President's Message . . . 8

Conferences and Workshops . . . 12

Position Announcements . . . 15

Book Reviews . . . 16-21

Editor Sought for The Criminologist . . . 22

AROUND THE ASC

John HAGAN was one of eight distinguished University of Alberta alumni inducted into the Alumni Wall of Recognition at a special ceremony on February 15. Dr. Hagan is known for his pioneering contributions to scholarship in his field of the sociology of crime and the law. He is particularly recognized for developing a unique theoretical model used to help explain gender differences in delinquency. Formerly a sociology professor at the University of Toronto, Dr. Hagan recently accepted the W. Grant Dahlstrom Chair in Sociology at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Stuart HENRY was selected as the recipient of the 1994 Distinguished Faculty Research and Scholarly Activity Award at Eastern Michigan University. The Distinguished Faculty Award is the highest honor which the university bestows on an individual faculty member. The award was formally presented at a Faculty Awards Ceremony on March 22.

Roger PRZYBYLSKI, associate director for research and analysis for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, recently was elected to the Executive Committee of the Justice Research and Statistics Association, the national association's five-member governing body. The JRSA is a professional association of criminal justice analysts, researchers and practitioners committed to providing accurate and timely information in support of sound policy development.

Raymond H. C. TESKE, Jr., Professor of Criminal Justice, received the 1995 Excellence in Research Award at Sam Houston State University. The award was presented at the University's May commencement.

The following ASC members received awards from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences at their 1995 annual meeting in Boston:

Bruce Smith Sr. Award for outstanding contributions to criminal justice: **Coramae RICHEY MANN**, Indiana University

Founder's Award for outstanding contributions to criminal justice education and ACJS: **Dorothy H. BRACEY**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Academy Fellow Award for distinguished teaching and scholarly achievement: **George F. COLE**, University of Connecticut

Outstanding Book Award: **Robert J. SAMPSON**, University of Chicago, and **John H. LAUB**, Northeastern University, for *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life*

Anderson Outstanding Paper Award: **Michael BLANKENSHIP**, East Tennessee State University for "Juror Comprehension of Sentencing Instructions: A Test of Tennessee's Death Penalty Process"

Anderson Outstanding Student Paper Award: **Eric S. JEFFERIS**, University of Cincinnati, for "Jail Officers Assaulted: A Profile"

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

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

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

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

ASC President: Freda Adler, Rutgers University, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102.

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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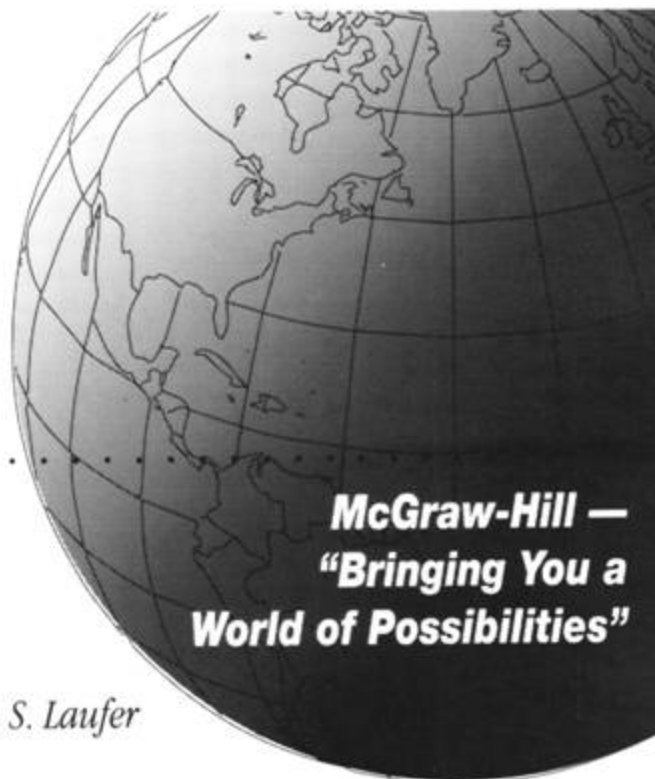


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*EMPLOYMENT, continued from page 1***Searching for a Job**

The first step in searching for a job is finding out what opportunities are available. Since institutions vary in terms of where and how often they will advertise in their recruitment efforts, one has to be especially aggressive in identifying positions. Constantly review the advertisements in major publications, such as *The Criminologist* and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, because an advertisement may appear only once. If you are not a member of ASC, now is the time to join. Not only will you be assured of receiving *The Criminologist* with its job advertisements, but you will have an entry for your vita under "membership in professional organizations." Also, you shouldn't overlook opportunities for post-doctoral research fellowships or other types of specialized training simply because they may involve short-term concessions in terms of salary, geographic location or employment security. The long-term benefits of these experiences are often greatly disproportionate to the modest sacrifices they entail.

Employment candidates, as well as prospective employers, should capitalize on the ASC annual meeting in the Fall, in particular by using the services of the Employment Exchange. Our annual meeting offers excellent opportunities for face-to-face discussions between candidates and search committee members. Candidates, however, should remember to take seriously the process of looking for a job, even at a conference where informality appears to be the rule, particularly at social events. Your dress, demeanor and perseverance in tracking down search committee members should all testify to the seriousness of your purpose. Also, if you are presenting a paper at a conference, be sure to do your best, because a prospective employer may be in the audience.

Applying for Positions

A fairly common job search strategy, one I often hear mentioned, is to "apply for everything under the sun." There is a certain attractive logic to the strategy. After all, you can't be hired if you don't apply, and why second-guess the search committee, whose role it is to identify the most appropriate candidates? This willy-nilly approach, however, can be anxiety producing, especially as the rejections start to mount up. If you clearly don't qualify for a position, it is best

not to squander everyone's time, including that of your reference writers who you want to maintain in the best humor. I often hear people say that they are applying for a position "just for the interview experience" or "to see if I can get an offer." However, if you are not serious about the possibility of taking the job, you risk generating a substantial amount of ill-will, because search committees invest a great deal of time, energy and resources in selecting candidates. Criminal justice is a small field, and you may, in the future, find yourself in the awkward position of reapplying for a position at an institution that you turned down. If you have questions about the suitability of your qualifications or doubts about the attractiveness of the position, it is best to speak with a member of the search committee about your concerns before applying.

Generically-worded letters of application, or, worse yet, photocopied letters that begin with "Dear sir" (yes, I still see them!) are verboten. Each letter of application should be custom-tailored, being addressed, if possible, to a specific member of the search committee, citing the details of the position for which you are applying, and highlighting your credentials in relation to the specific requirements indicated in the position announcement. Word processing is now the standard for correspondence, and, if you do not customize your letters, you may send the message that you are either lazy or casual in your job search. If you do not take your application seriously, why should the search committee?

Finally, be sure to include all the application materials that are specified in the position announcement. If reference letters are required as part of the initial application, it is your responsibility to make sure they arrive in a timely manner. An incomplete file may delay the search committee from taking positive action on your application. Pay careful attention to deadlines, which, almost always, are strictly adhered to by search committees. You may, if appropriate, submit materials in addition to those requested. For example, you might have a manuscript or publication that clearly speaks to your qualifications for the position, in which case you may want to send a copy unsolicited.

Developing Your Vita

The vita is the most critical document in the academic employment process, provid-

ing a complete and concise listing of your credentials. Although the categories of information contained on a vita are relatively standardized, formats and styles of presentation differ as a matter of personal preference. Before starting a job search, it is useful to have a colleague review your vita for clarity, completeness and accuracy. Typographical errors can make you look sloppy or even incompetent. It is also useful to review the vitae of several colleagues as a guide for constructing your own. Since the vita is your calling card in academia, it is important for job seekers to arrive at conferences with enough copies to distribute to prospective employers. It is not necessary to include personal information, such as age, marital status, number of children, and social security number, since search committees typically are instructed to ignore such information. On the other hand, you want to be sure that your vita highlights your special skills and experiences that make you an attractive candidate. If you speak several foreign languages or are proficient in several computer programs or statistical techniques, make this known. Some job candidates develop two or three versions of their vita, each tailored for a different type of position.

The process of developing one's vita begins in graduate school and continues throughout one's career. Even though the primary concern of graduate students is completing a degree program, there are many things they can do to enhance their vita. Graduate students have opportunities to present papers at conferences, write book reviews, accumulate research skills and experiences, and co-author publications with faculty. At Sam Houston State University, for example, we provide doctoral students with financial support for travel to conferences as a way of facilitating the development of their professional careers. It is also important to acquire teaching experience before entering the academic job market, and most graduate schools provide teaching assistantships for doctoral students. In a highly competitive situation, however, this opportunity may not be available to every student. As I see it, teaching experience is so essential to the process of finding an academic job that you should volunteer to teach or to team-teach with a professor if necessary. Some institutions will ask for

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PLEASE INDICATE THE PROJECT OF YOUR INTEREST

EMPLOYMENT, continued from page 4

your student evaluations or other indicators of teaching competency, so you should be prepared to present these materials.

When starting out in an academic career, your *vita* is as much an indicator of potential as it is a record of accomplishment. Therefore, you will want to emphasize items that show your promise as a scholar, teacher and colleague, without necessarily listing everything you have ever done. *Vitae* that are congested with largely irrelevant information (e.g., summer jobs selling life insurance) may detract from the strength of your credentials. Likewise, *vitae* that look padded with double or triple entries for the same item can provoke a negative reaction. Experienced search committees can tell the difference between true quality and false quantity.

Most academic institutions evaluate professors on three sets of activities—scholarship, teaching and service—and it is therefore advantageous for job applicants to have at least one significant accomplishment in each category. Naturally, the weight given to each of these categories varies by institution. Some institutions emphasize research, others emphasize teaching, while still others emphasize collegiality and cooperation. It is important to know what type of institution you prefer to work at and then develop your *vita* so as to maximize your chances of landing a job at that type of institution. For example, research institutions tend to emphasize quality publications, while primarily teaching institutions tend to emphasize training and experience, including work in criminal justice professions. Likewise, it is important for you to know what a prospective employer is looking for with regard to candidates so that you can present yourself accordingly in the hiring process and so that later you can evaluate what your future employment will be like. It is important to have a genuine understanding of your personal goals and priorities combined with a realistic appreciation of what prospective employers expect and what prospective employers can offer you in terms of career development. This situation provides the basis for a good match between employer and employee, which, in turn, increases the chances of mutual satisfaction.

Interviewing

Some time after the closing date for applications, several candidates will be invited

for an interview. Occasionally, the time between application and interview can exceed half a year, requiring candidates to cultivate patience, optimism and self-assurance throughout a long period of silence that lends itself to pessimistic interpretation. Although academic hiring tends to be a long and drawn out process, interviews tend to be a hurried affairs, with both parties eagerly looking forward to the experience. In the excitement, it is easy for candidates to overlook the need to be prepared. At this point, the search committee knows much about the candidate, but the candidate may know very little about the hiring institution. Thus, it is useful for candidates to learn what they can about the university, department and individual faculty. Gathering this information may require a trip to the library to review the university's catalogue, or, if time permits, you can ask the search committee to send you a catalog. In addition, conversations with senior colleagues and fellow job seekers about the institution at which you will be interviewing can be very productive.

As part of your preparations, it is helpful to draw up a list of questions, some reflecting general employment issues and others involving issues tailored to the institution at which you will be interviewing. If possible, you should draft a list of specific courses you can teach at that institution and prepare some thoughts on how you would approach these teaching assignments. You should also anticipate questions that will be asked of you in the interview and prepare your answers. If you are unsure of how to answer some of the standard interview questions (e.g., Why do you want to work here? What salary do you expect? Where do you see yourself in five years?), consult with your colleagues or purchase a book on how to interview for jobs. Remember that an interview is a two-way process of communication. You should be able to provide the information that the employer needs to determine that you are the best candidate; you also should solicit information from the employer that allows you to evaluate the attractiveness of the position.

The major rules that govern job interviews in general also apply to academic interviews. While many of these rules are commonsensical, they are worth emphasizing, because, in an academic setting, you may be interviewed by upwards of a dozen people, only some of whom have any real experience at interviewing. Be courteous,

polite and honest. Dress and behave professionally. Demonstrate interest and enthusiasm. Emphasize your strengths and show how you can be an asset to the organization. Remember that you are always on stage, even at casual gatherings. Avoid being critical or negative. Be prepared to answer many questions and to ask them as well. Send a follow-up letter reconfirming your interest in the position.

As part of most interviews, candidates typically are asked to present a colloquium. At some institutions, you may be asked to teach a class while being observed. Colloquia range in style from a group interview in which you discuss your teaching methods and research interests to the formal presentation of a research paper, so it is critical to know exactly what the expectations are. Regardless of the format, it is essential that you take the colloquium seriously by being prepared, alert, focused and responsive. In the race for academic jobs, many top candidates have lost and many dark horse candidates have won on the basis of their colloquium. If you are asked to deliver a prepared talk, select your topic wisely, choosing a subject that you know well and that will allow you to showcase your intellectual talents. Most new entrants in the academic job market deliver a colloquium on their dissertation research. Regardless of the topic, you should prepare a detailed, well-organized script, and make use of overhead transparencies, handouts or other visual aids, as necessary. Do not hesitate to try out your colloquium on colleagues and fellow job seekers. "Brown bag" lunch discussions are an excellent forum for this. By practicing your colloquium, you will add polish to your delivery, refine the timing of your presentation, anticipate better issues raised by the audience, and develop effective answers to critical questions.

The period following the interview, when you are waiting to hear if an offer will be forthcoming, often is the most agonizing part of the job search process. A long period of silence is not necessarily a bad omen, as the time that it takes to finalize a hiring decision is often stretched out by matters beyond the control of search committees, such as delays in getting through the roster of interviewees, multiple layers of bureaucratic processes and funding uncertainties. The wheels of academia can grind very slowly, and search committees rarely ap-

prise candidates of the status of the search before the process is completed. Although the wait can seem like an eternity to the anxious candidate, it is important at this point to be patient and to continue pursuing other job prospects. As the anxiety builds, candidates will begin to agonize over whether they should call and inquire about the status of the search. Whether this is a good idea depends largely on how the call is presented, since it does not help your candidacy to be seen as pesky or excessively anxious.

Towards the end of an interview, you should be given some indication of the timetable for making the hiring decision. If the issue does not come up, be sure to ask when the search process is expected to be completed. Inquiries made before the deadline generally are not productive except when there are exigent circumstances. For example, you may find yourself in the fortunate position of receiving a job offer, in which case you certainly should let other institutions know of your situation if you are still seriously interested in their positions.

If you are having difficulty coping with the silence and uncertainty, you may reach a point where you need to have an indication of how things stand so that you can concentrate on other matters. Wait at least until the expected decision date has passed so you can inquire about possible delays. Also, be prepared for the possibility of rejection. You do not want to be caught off-guard with emotionally-laden bad news and respond unprofessionally.

Negotiating a Contract

The initial notification of a pending job offer is usually done by phone. At this point, the candidate is asked about his or her desired terms of employment with regard to items such as salary, travel support and computer equipment. The situation can take you by surprise, especially since most novice academics do not have any experience at negotiating an employment contract. If you feel unprepared to discuss the terms of employment, simply ask for a day or two in which to think about these matters.

In order to negotiate an employment contract that both you and your employer can be happy with, it is important to be realistic without selling yourself short. Recognize that the institution has invested much time and effort, as has the candidate, in getting to this point, and parties who are seriously

interested in reaching an agreement almost always do so. On the other hand, this is not the time for undue modesty, since your time of greatest leverage with regard to securing favorable employment conditions is at the time of contract negotiation. Once you are hired, your request for a more powerful computer or for a teaching assistant must compete with requests made by other faculty.

Don't start off the negotiation process with salary or other demands that seem arrogant or silly, because they are out of touch with reality. "Ivory tower" may be an apt description of universities in some respects, but, when it comes to financial matters, universities can be very business-like in their posture. You should try to find out the "going rate" for salary and other items by talking with colleagues and other job seekers. Keep in mind that the rate will vary by type of institution and geography as well as by the supply-demand situation for candidates with your particular skills or characteristics. It is also important to understand that universities have constraints on salaries, the most significant of which are being equity concerns relative to other faculty. Although it is common for institutions to hire new faculty at a premium to their average salaries, administrators can create serious problems if the difference in salary between new and old faculty is too great.

Also, you should keep in mind that you are negotiating a package of arrangements in which there is room for trade-offs. Thus, don't be inflexible; compromise is an important aspect of negotiation. In addition to salary, other items that can be negotiated are travel support, summer teaching, internal research funds, use of a teaching assistant, first-year teaching load, release time for research, computer equipment, moving expenses, committee assignments and graduate-level teaching. In negotiating these items it helps if you provide a justification for your request. For example, if you are asking for a \$7,000 desktop computer, be sure to justify your request in terms of your research activities. On the other hand, be sure to get these arrangements in writing, because these items are likely to be an agreement between you and the chair or dean and not part of your official contract with the institution. Memories fade; misunderstandings occur; administrative situations change. If an aspect of your employment agreement is very conse-

quential to you, minimize the chances of disappointment and possible resentment by documenting your agreement in clear and specific terms. Finally, keep in mind that some items such as weather, retirement plans, health insurance and merit system are largely beyond the control of the institution, so, if they are unsatisfactory, it is not productive for you to dwell on such matters.

Coping with Rejection

After being turned down for a job in favor of someone else, it is easy to feel that the "best" candidate doesn't always win. Such feelings are natural, within limits, and we all have our own ways of dealing with rejection. A constructive way of dealing with the situation is to address any deficiencies in your employment search strategy and then redouble your efforts at finding a job. As mentioned previously, academic institutions differ in terms of the weight given to various evaluative criteria, so the same credentials may have been viewed favorably by one institution and unfavorably by another. At times, issues of curriculum needs or diversity may come to the fore, and these are not matters over which you as a candidate have much control. As with all experiences of rejection, they should not be taken as an indication of your personal worth. Even when you don't get the job that you sincerely want, it is important to leave a good impression. Many people have interviewed two or three different times at an institution before landing a position, so it is critical to make sure that future opportunities will be available to you by acting graciously.

Parting Thoughts

In terms of overall strategy, you should be looking for a comfortable fit between you and the institution, asking yourself whether you will feel reasonably content, both professionally and socially, with the appointment. In this regard, you need have only one job offer, provided that it is the right one for you. You should also be concerned with advancing your long-term career goals by looking ahead and thinking about the bigger picture of your career development. Recognizing that this employment search is but one of several that you are likely to undertake in your career, a key question you should ask yourself is "How does this position prepare me for the next job I would like to take?"

President's Message

As we are approaching our 47th Annual Meeting, organized under the title, "Crime and Justice: National and International," I wish to acknowledge that the Society is well prepared for that topic. Nationally, our membership has worked hard and successfully to impress Capitol Hill and the White House with the need to base programs and legislation on research, and to provide such research (including monitoring and evaluation) with a proper budgetary basis.

In her address to the Society at our 46th Meeting, Attorney General Janet Reno called for input from our members on research and evaluation on crime problems. The eleven task forces which were formed in response have completed their succinct and non-partisan reports on criminological research implications for policy-making. In this regard members' responses to the questionnaire mailed earlier this year have been most helpful. The report by COSSA (in this issue), of which the American Society of Criminology is a constituent member organization, informs you about our impact in Washington.

Internationally, Paul Friday has traced the growing impact of our Society on international criminology. The presidents of some fifty foreign criminological societies have been invited to our Boston meeting, and a great number of our overseas members have indicated their participation as well. Response to the call for comparative criminological papers has been resounding.

There is, however, one more challenge to face. Many of you may recall that in my statement of candidature I had called for a third and simultaneous approach: action on the state level. Of course I did not anticipate that by 1995 we would be confronted with a near total policy switch back to state block grants in crime control and criminal justice. But I had been concerned that some change might occur. Hence I suggested that we establish a "statewide legislative policy committee." The time to implement that proposal is now. All of the states may receive such block grants. Few have the administrative and research/evaluation capacity to structure, operate and monitor such programs wisely and expeditiously.

It is to be anticipated that many state governors and legislatures may wish to rely on the expertise of our members, just as the Attorney General of the United States called for our participation nationally. State criminal justice coordinating councils or similar organizations will likely appreciate our offer of help. Toward that end we are establishing an ASC Task Force to: (1) provide a model for statewide action, (2) coordinate state activities nationwide, and (3) for that purpose, to cooperate with COSSA. Soon the membership will be called upon by the Task Force to participate in this effort. I hope you will volunteer your services and professional expertise.

See you in Boston.

Freda ADLER
President

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOSTON MEETING

A contract has been signed with Cruise and Travel of Orlando, Florida to handle travel arrangements for ASC members attending the annual meeting in Boston, November 15-19.

Cruise and Travel will offer the following benefits to members of the Society who book through them:

- 7 days a week reservation service
- 800 toll-free reservation lines
- reservation by FAX service
- free re-booking at lower rate if member's fare drops after initial booking is made
- special discounted fares with both American Airlines and Delta Airlines
- guaranteed lowest available rates
- discounted car rental rates with Alamo
- at least 5% off any published fare for overseas members
- frequent flyer points earned in addition to discounts

In addition to these benefits, Cruise and Travel will provide an on-site convention desk for any members needing assistance, including flight changes, lost luggage, general information about Boston, and tickets for special tours of the city.

Cruise and Travel has made a commitment to the Society to provide "full service" for our members. I encourage all members to call their toll-free number (1-800-732-2784) before making any travel arrangements. Doing so will benefit the Society as well.

Hugh D. BARLOW
Travel Arrangements Coordinator

HOUSE CRIME BILL INCLUDES RESEARCH AND EVALUATION AMENDMENT

Michael Buckley
Consortium of Social Science Associations

On February 13 the House of Representatives adopted an amendment, promoted by COSSA and ASC, to the House crime bill that allocates funding to research and evaluate anti-crime programs.

The amendment, co-sponsored by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-IL) and Rep. Robert Scott (D-VA) would reserve three percent (\$60 million) of the bill's \$2 billion per year Law Enforcement Block Grants to states and localities for "studying the overall effectiveness and efficiency" of crime control strategies as well as overseeing compliance with other provisions of the block grants. If the Senate adopts similar provisions and they are signed into law, the National Institute of Justice could receive increased funding for its research and evaluation activities.

Speaking on the House floor on behalf of the amendment, Scott said: "We are going to spend \$30 billion fighting crime in these various bills. This amendment will ensure that that money is well spent. It provides for the evaluation of programs, which is extremely important so that other localities may get the benefit of the experience from some programs that work, and unfortunately, some programs that do not work."

Hyde, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that the bi-partisan nature of the amendment united his concerns about the need to oversee local governments' compliance with the block grant requirements and Scott's commitment to the importance of studying the effectiveness of anti-crime efforts.

The successful House vote came on the heels of a February 2 vote by the Judiciary Committee to reject a Scott amendment to provide \$25 million annually over the next five years to the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation (see *Update*, February 6).

Wilson Advocates Research Provisions in Senate Bill

Testifying at February 14 hearing held by the Senate Judiciary Committee, James Q. Wilson, professor at UCLA's Graduate School of Management, called for a similar research allocation in the Senate's anti-crime package, which will be voted on in early April. "Social science can bring to the table . . . the method for finding out what works" in the area of crime, he told the panel, chaired by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT). He urged a joint effort by the National Institute of Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Academy of Sciences to significantly expand the base of knowledge of crime and criminal justice issues. Wilson said that if the small level of funding for justice research existed in areas such as AIDS or cancer, it would be "a national scandal."

In response to a question about the appropriate federal role in the area of crime, he cited research and development and prisons, with all other responsibilities more appropriate for states. He lamented that the scope of research and development similar to businesses investigating markets and products does not exist on crime. He said the federal government should have a "Hewlett-Packard laboratory of crime research."

Commenting on the National Institute of Justice and its Director, Jeremy Travis, Wilson labeled NIJ "a pathetic little agency . . . eight levels down at the Justice Department and only occasionally has it had a decent director, and now is such a time."

Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE), the ranking Democrat on the panel, praised Wilson saying, "I have read everything you have written." The Senator expressed his support for the "pathetically underfunded NIJ," which he said provided "an excellent example of federalism . . . it [research] is a legitimate federal function."

Issue Now Moves to the Senate

The crime bill debate now moves to the Senate, where a Judiciary Committee vote may come as early as April. Based on preliminary discussions with Senate staff, COSSA is hopeful that the success in the House can be repeated.

COSSA would like to thank ASC members in key states who wrote to their Senators and Congressmen to explain the importance of research and evaluation in the area of crime and criminal justice. An active and informed constituency is essential to succeed in an often challenging Washington environment.

For more information, contact Michael Buckley, COSSA Assistant Director for Public Affairs, at (202) 842-3525 or Internet: mbuckley@tmn.com.

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AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE SOCIETY AS TREASURER OR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Anyone interested in serving as Executive Secretary or Treasurer of the Society, which are three year appointments, should send a letter of application with vita and a description of any relevant experience and qualifications to:

President-Elect
Charles F. WELLFORD
Department of Criminal Justice and
Criminology
2220 LeFrak Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742-8235

DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME RESOURCE GUIDE, VOLUME II NOW AVAILABLE

The Division on Women and Crime announces that **TEACHING ABOUT WOMEN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY COURSES: A RESOURCE GUIDE, VOLUME II** is now available for purchase. The cost for the 318 page *Guide* is \$20.00 for DWC members and \$30.00 for non-DWC members plus postage—\$2.24 book rate; \$4.00 first class mail. Orders for the *Guide* may be sent to:

American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 214
Columbus, OH 43212
Fax: (614) 292-6767.

Checks should be made payable to The American Society of Criminology. Orders may also be charged to VISA or MasterCard. Please indicate credit card number and expiration date when ordering.

THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION AND INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP

Paul C. Friday
University of North Carolina—Charlotte

The theme of this year's annual meeting in Boston is "Crime and Justice: National and International." What's in a theme? Every conference has one and, in general, most participants propose papers they would choose to present irrespective of the theme.

But the theme this year is significant because it makes a statement about the ASC and our place in the international world of scholarship. As the world shrinks through travel and E-mail and as we increasingly interact with scholars from diverse countries and cultures we realize that our quest for understanding of crime as a phenomenon is truly both national and international. Thinking globally doesn't appear to be a very big deal. It is common place to have the regular ASC meetings heavily attended by scholars from abroad. Today the membership of ASC is international in scope with members from 38 different countries.

In the early days of ASC this was not always the case. There were a few pioneers like Gerhard Mueller, Marshall Clinard, Marvin Wolfgang, Norval Morris, Peter Lejins, Elmer Johnson and others who engaged in "comparative criminology," with some venturing to live abroad. Most criminological research was domestically oriented.

The ASC always maintained international relations having established in the early 1970s the International Liaison Committee with Paul Friday as Chair. A few European scholars began to attend our meetings regularly during those years and, in turn, a handful of Americans periodically ventured to the International Society of Criminology or British Society of Criminology meetings on a regular basis.

Becoming a Division in the Society was a slow, evolving process. It started with a panel or two on comparative criminology and those who participated were frequently only the panelists themselves. What distinguished the group who found themselves drawn together by their own diverse countries of focus was a realization that more important than country or cultural differences in crime patterns, types of crimes or legal or criminological difference, was a world view on problems and issues.

The nature of any scientific discipline is comparative. For International Division members that means that the comparison is global. Comparative criminology is not merely a cross-cultural look at rates, but a perspective that relies on a macro analysis putting crime in a broader social context. The comparative perspective seeks to identify both commonalities and differences within and between cultural, legal, political, economic, and certainly historical contexts. The study of crime from a comparative perspective offers the ultimate paradox: the more things are similar, the greater their differences and the more they are different the more they are alike. The early thrust was to look at the similarities; if that failed, then the method of difference was tried. But the focus was always comparative.



The Division of International Criminology evolved from those active members defining themselves as comparative criminologists. As the ranks and camaraderie of those attending the limited sessions grew, so too, was the need to increase the number of panels. One distinguishing characteristic of the founding members was a strong friendship bond, a lack of overt professional competition and a support basis that offered new contacts, research opportunities and a specialized forum to discuss the unique problems associated with comparative research.

The enthusiastic efforts at comparative research culminated with the evolution of the International Liaison Committee into a Division of ASC in 1982 in Toronto. The first President was Elmer Johnson, followed by Louise Shelley, Clayton Hartjen, Wes Skogan, and Gary LaFree. Membership now stands at nearly 300.

Importantly, the Division name was not the Division of Comparative Criminology, but the Division of International Criminology. This was more than a name; it reflected in part a different value and orientation than that captured in the concept of comparative. Comparative, at times can pejoratively connote value judgement; International as a concept connotes that difference is merely different not that different is better or worse.

The optimism of the 70s for comparative research never reached its potential; it was costly and fraught with weaknesses. Important and significant books and articles were none-the-less generated and comparative research was more prolific than at any other time, but their impact on theory or on research in general never created a major impact on the discipline.

Serendipitous was the rediscovery of the paradox of sameness and difference. This may have been due, in part, to the conflicting messages learned from looking through the eyes of the method of similarity or it may have been due to a recognition by American scholars that our criminology was severely limited in its ability to understand crime in other contexts. The comparative focus on similarities gave way to highlighting differences relative to policy. Rather than compartmentalize or typologize, the international experience was used to engender a change in thinking. The personal and professional associations that developed in the course of being "comparative" generated a newer understanding of our scientific endeavor. A mode emphasizing learning, adaptation and modification for both theory and policy replaced "comparative" as the theme with International. The concept of international reversed the thinking from the dominant comparative perspective that insight could be generated from finding commonalities to a belief that progress can be made by better understanding the differences. Country by country comparisons gave way to deeper understanding of within-country process, policies and theoretical interpretations.

By defining the Division as International the focus became more eclectic. The forum for the international exchange of research has become excitedly more diverse and participation of international scholars has increased significantly. In the course of history the International Division has evolved to reflect the comparative perspective in its broadest sense. It is a division that has as its primary purpose the creation of opportunity for scholars of diverse cultures, training and experience to share the insights of their research in a forum wherein the findings can be creatively juxtaposed with those from both similar and different contexts. The orientation is one of gaining depth of understanding in a way that will ultimately impact the creation of theory and, if nothing else, generate an impact on social policy. The least that may be accomplished is the shattering of myopic and pedantic theorizing or narrowly conceptualized research problems.

Neither the International Division nor the ASC as an entity desires our meetings to be construed as substitutes for truly international meetings sponsored by the International Society of Criminology, the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Social Defense, the International Sociological Association or the World Society of Victimology. One of our unspoken aims is to encourage and support our colleagues to become more active in these forums. We especially value the inter-

national scholars who have regularly attended ASC and our sections for it is they who have kindled the creative spark in many and encouraged us to venture from the confines of our research world in search of deeper understanding.

The DIC, as a division, aims to recognize both American and non-American scholars for their scholarly and professional contributions. We seek to "connect" members with specific interests, theoretically or geographically, with others. The commonality of interests that facilitated the close interpersonal relationships and offered encouragement when our numbers were small have transcended size and we welcome any member of the Society who seeks to experience the different reality of the international. Once you have, you can never view the world the same again.

The theme "National and International" as defined by President Freda Adler, herself a distinguished international scholar, is a tribute to the evolution of the ASC and to the consistent involvement of Division members in broadening the meaning of criminological research. The meetings will be a celebration, of sorts, of our outreach and our recognition of the importance of scholars from around the world who seek, like their American counterparts, to better understand the phenomenon of crime and the role we as scholars can play in impacting on its etiology and its consequences.

ASC STUDENTS!!

I hope that you have been making use of the ASC e-mail mentoring directory, which was sent to you back in November. The faculty who volunteered to mentor you are genuinely interested in your academic careers. They are waiting eagerly, some almost teary-eyed, by their computer terminals. And, don't forget to nominate your choice for Mentor of the Year Award. (This mentor must be from the directory, not just any mentor.) Please send me your nomination by September 1, sooner is also okay. Thanks and as always, if I can be of any assistance, don't even think about not contacting me:

Bonnie BERRY

Department of Sociology
Pacific Lutheran University
Tacoma, WA 98447
e-mail: BERRYBL@PLU.edu.

1995 OFFICERS OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ISC-SIC) FOR THE PERIOD 1995-1999

President:	Hans J. KERNER , University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany
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CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The **14th Annual Conference of the National CASA Association** will be held **May 20-23** in Wyndham Paradise Valley Resort, Scottsdale, AZ. Contact Amanda Bass (804) 367-2200, X 420.

The **Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole, and Correction** will hold its **74th Annual Training Institute** on **May 21-24** at the Hershey Lodge and Convention Center in Hershey, PA. Contact Steve Suknaic (717) 255-2680.

The **Second International Conference on Organized Crime**, "The New Corporate Raiders," will be held at The Police Staff College in Bramshill, England on **May 22-24, 1995**. The conference is intended to meet the needs of upper and middle managers engaged in law enforcement activities and those operational officers experienced and currently engaged in combatting organized and economic crime. For further information contact Denise Ranger; Office of International Criminal Justice; European Division; University of Illinois Offices; Gyosei International College; London Road; Berkshire, Reading RG1 5AQ; Tel.: (0734) 314250; Fax: (0734) 753756.

The **Florida Association of Community Corrections 2nd Annual Statewide Conference** on "Community Corrections, the Courts and Education: Working Together for Safer Communities" will be held **May 31-June 2** at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Orlando, FL. Contact Cindy Boyles (407) 836-3084.

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 Sociolegal Research at the Close of the Twentieth Century." For more information, 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.

The **7th Annual National Juvenile Services Training Institute** will be held **June 2-7** at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Indianapolis, IN. Contact Sherry Scott (606) 622-6281.

The **National Sheriffs' Association Annual Conference** will be held **June 11-14, 1995** at the San Antonio Convention Center, San Antonio, TX. Presenters from the field will provide attendees with practical responses to the major problems facing law enforcement today. Law enforcement colleagues will share how they overcame the same barriers faced by sheriffs and law enforcement practitioners. For more information call (800) 424-7827.

The **Texas Corrections Association Annual Conference and Exhibition** will be held at the Hotel Galvez, Moody Civic Center, Galveston, TX on **June 11-14**. Contact: Mil Love (512) 454-8626.

An international two-day conference, **Democracy and Justice: Reviewing Crime in Theory and Practice**, will be held **June 13-14, 1995** at Brunel University in West London. This conference aims to revive interest in thinking theoretically about crime. Participants delivering a paper or running a workshop will be entitled to a reduction of £25 on the conference fee of £120 per person. More information is available from The Centre for Criminal Justice Research; Brunel, the University of West London; Uxbridge; Middlesex, UB8 3PH, Britain; Tel. 0895 274000 X 3515; Fax: 0895 203156.

The **Conference on the Analysis of Law and Justice Data** will be held at Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas on **June 22-24, 1995**. It will focus on the analysis of data pertaining to forensics and criminology. The goal of the meeting is to provide a forum for discussion between statisticians and researchers in fields related to law and justice. Abstracts for contributed papers should be postmarked by March 30, 1995. For more information, contact Diane Saphire; Department of Mathematics; Trinity University; San Antonio, TX 78212-7200; Tel.: (210) 736-7479; e-mail: dsaphire@trinity.edu.

The **50th Anniversary Conference of the International Correctional Education Association** will be held **July 9-12** at the Cathedral Hill Hotel in San Francisco, CA. Contact Lindy Khan (510) 262-4340.

The **Office of International Criminal Justice** announces a 5-day intensive workshop and 1 day seminar, "China in the Next Century," to be held in Shanghai and a "Crime and Corrections" conference to be held in Riga, Latvia in **June 1995** focusing on corrections systems in Latvia, Estonia, Belarus, Poland and Germany. The **10th Annual International Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues** will be held **July 31-August 3** in Chicago with the theme "Terrorism: Past, Present, Future." For more information Fax (312) 413-0458 or call (312) 996-9267 or write: Office of International Criminal Justice; University of Illinois at Chicago; M/C 777; 1033 W. Van Buren; Chicago, IL 60607-2919. World Wide Web address: <http://www.acsp.uic.edu>.

The **British Society of Criminology** announces its British Criminology Conference to be held at the University of Loughborough in Leicestershire, England on **July 18-21, 1995**. Proposals for presentations can be sent to Dianne Winterburn; Midlands Centre for Criminology; Department of Social Sciences; Loughborough University; Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU; Tel.: 0509 223670; Fax: 0623 722502.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice is sponsoring a one-day **Conference on Criminal Justice Education** on **October 20, 1995**. The conference will address such issues as education for criminal justice practitioners; appropriate in-service training and education; criminal justice education for liberal arts students and undergraduate majors in criminal justice. Proposals for papers, as well as for workshops, panel presentations, and poster sessions are due April 15, 1995. Innovative sessions, including demonstrations and multimedia presentations, are encouraged. A special issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* will be devoted to the proceedings of this conference. For further information, contact Professor Eli Silverman; Department of Law, Police Science & Criminal Justice Administration; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; 899 Tenth Avenue; New York, NY 10019; Phone: (212) 237-8375; Fax: (212) 237-8309; E-mail: ebsjj@cunyvm.cuny.edu.

The **19th National Conference on Correctional Health Care** will be held **November 13-15, 1995** in Washington, D.C. Workshop presentations may cover one or more issues concerning health treatment and services in correctional institutions. For additional information contact Daniel Mendelson at (312) 528-0818.

Criminal Justice:**The Core****Freda Adler • Gerhard O.W. Mueller • William S. Laufer**

Available August 1995 — in time for fall classes

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CRIME IN THE MAKING

Pathways and Turning Points through Life

ROBERT J. SAMPSON AND JOHN H. LAUB

**WINNER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY'S
MICHAEL J. HINDELANG BOOK AWARD**

This new explanation of crime over the life course provides an important foundation for rethinking contemporary theory and criminal justice policy. It is based on the reanalysis of a classic set of data: Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks' mid-century study of 500 delinquents and 500 nondelinquents from childhood to adulthood. Several years ago,

Robert Sampson and John Laub dusted off sixty cartons of the Gluecks' data that had been stored in the basement of the Harvard Law School. After a lengthy process of recoding and computerizing these data, they developed and tested a theory of informal social control that acknowledges the importance of childhood behavior but rejects the implication that adult social factors have little relevance.

"Imaginative and forthright, a well-argued book with broad theoretical and methodological implications."

—John Modell, *American Journal of Sociology*

"This book will be widely read and cited, and it deserves to be. [The authors] have carefully crafted a model which addresses both stability and change in delinquency and crime over the life course, and they have done an impeccable job of testing it."

Candace Kruttschnitt, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*

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University
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FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITY

Applicants for THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

FELLOWSHIPS FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

2 ONE YEAR AWARDS

UP TO \$6,000 EACH

Deadline: July 1, 1995

ELIGIBILITY: The fellowship is designed to encourage minority students, especially African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans and Asian Americans to enter the field. Applicants need not be members of The American Society of Criminology. The winner must be accepted in a program of doctoral studies in criminology or criminal justice. Individuals studying in criminology or criminal justice in the social sciences or public policy are encouraged to apply.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: An up-to-date curriculum vita; evidence of academic excellence (e.g., copies of undergraduate and/or graduate transcripts); three letters of reference; and a letter or statement describing career plans, salient experiences, and the nature of the applicant's interest in criminology or criminal justice, as well as an indication of race/ethnicity and of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study should be sent to:

Sarah HALL, Administrator
American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, Ohio 43212

Recipient and alternates will be notified by September 1.

The Society reserves the right not to award the scholarship.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR AWARDS FOR U.S. FACULTY AND PROFESSIONALS: 1996-97 COMPETITION

Fulbright lecturing and research opportunities are available in nearly 140 countries. Awards range from two months to a full academic year. Virtually all disciplines and professional fields participate. The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright Scholar award are U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications (for certain fields such as the fine arts or TESOL, the terminal degree in the field may be sufficient). For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. The deadline for lecturing or research grants for 1996-97 is **August 1, 1995**. Other deadlines are in place for special programs: distinguished Fulbright chairs (May 1) and Fulbright seminars and academic administrator awards (November 1). Funding for the Fulbright Program is provided by the United States Information Agency, on behalf of the U.S. government, and cooperating governments and host institutions abroad. The United Kingdom Fulbright Commission in London has announced that professional fellowships in the field of police studies will also be offered during 1996-97. Two American police professionals will be selected and they will be provided the opportunity to pursue extended training and professional development in the United Kingdom. The fellowships are being made available under the Fulbright program to allow police professionals to broaden their professional perspective and contribute to greater British/American understanding. For further information and application materials, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, N.W., Suite 5M, Box GNEWS, Washington, D.C. 20008-3009; Tel.: (202) 686-7877; e-mail (application requests only): CIES1@CIESNET.CIES.ORG.

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.

The University of North Texas. Applications are being sought for the position of Director of the Institute of Criminal Justice. This position will be filled at the associate or full professor level. The Institute serves over 500 undergraduate majors and cooperates with the Graduate School's interdisciplinary Master's degree program. The Director teaches a 2-1 load; administrative duties include curriculum planning, budget preparation/administration, personnel recruitment and evaluation, class scheduling, faculty development, and representation of the program to the campus and the community. A terminal degree in criminal justice or a closely related area is required. Persons with experience in publication/grantsmanship, and demonstrated teaching excellence are especially sought. Applicants should provide evidence of administrative skills including a record of effective interaction with diverse constituencies. Persons with practical experience in the field are encouraged to apply. Areas of specialization are open. Salary is contingent on qualifications and experience. Applicants should send a letter of application describing their background, a current vita, and three letters of recommendation to Criminal Justice Search Committee, University of North Texas, PO Box 5428, Denton, Texas 76203. Review of applications will begin June 1, 1995 and continue until the position is filled. UNT is an AA/EEO institution. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS is seeking applicants with corrections experience to join their busy international criminal justice clearinghouse. The overall responsibility involves supporting corrections officials and others with their questions on operational, programmatic, and research issues in corrections practices. A primary focus is to support and enhance corrections construction resources; collecting and sharing information on facility design, costs and financing methods, the role of new technologies, multi-use/complex-type facilities, and facility and programmatic needs for selected populations. Candidates will be called upon to provide reference and referral services, collect facility and programmatic data, database management and search and retrieval services, attend and support conferences, offer other networking and outreach support, and assist the client agency. Applicants must have a bachelor's degree in criminal justice (master's degree preferred) and 4-7 years full-time practical experience in a correctional setting. Candidate's practical experience should encompass custody and security, program development, treatment, counseling and assessment, research, or facility design and planning from either institutional-based facilities (prisons or jails), intermediate sanctions programs (i.e., boot camp or day reporting centers), or other community-based programs and alternatives (such as probation, parole, or work release).

Strong interpersonal skills including writing, speaking, and listening, and the ability to organize work flow and manage time effectively are necessary. Computer experience required. Interested candidates should send e-mail to cbissell@ncjrs.aspensys.com; fax a cover letter and resume to Cheryll Bissell at (301) 251-5212; or send cover letter and resume to Cheryll Bissell, NCJRS, 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850.

Central Washington University. Law Enforcement: Assistant Professor. Tenure-track. Teach core courses in Law and Justice; teach and develop curriculum in law enforcement track; supervise students in field study placements; network with professionals to develop field placements; advise students; engage in research relative to good teaching and remaining current in the field. Qualifications: Ph.D. by hiring date in Criminal Justice or related field, with research focus in the area of law enforcement; university teaching potential; and potential for an active research agenda are required. Candidates with recent paid law enforcement field experience preferred. Starting Date: September 1995. Position is contingent on funding. To apply submit letter of application, resume and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to: Search Committee Chair; Department of Law and Justice; Central Washington University; Ellensburg, WA 98926-7580. Screening will begin on May 24, 1995 and continue until a suitable candidate is found. AA/EEO/Title IX Institution.

Policy Analyst, Criminal Justice Issues. The George Washington University Center for Communitarian Policy Studies is seeking someone with three years of experience or more to research and draft position papers on communitarian approaches to public safety. Fax resume and three names of references to (202) 994-1606. Salary negotiable. The Center was founded by Amitai Etzioni to shore up the moral, social, and political foundations of society.

BOOK REVIEWS

Kathleen DALY. *Gender, Crime, and Punishment.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 1994. 338 pages. \$37.50.

Gender, Crime, and Punishment, is an analysis of how men and women are sentenced in a felony court in New Haven, Connecticut. Daly is concerned with whether males and females with comparable offenses receive comparable sentences, and whether the expressed philosophy underlying sentencing decisions differ for men and women.

Daly set the stage for the study by describing the community of New Haven, the court environment, and the character of the presiding judge. Beyond this contextual information, Daly's primary data sources were presentence investigations (PSIs), and the recorded comments from the sentencing hearing.

The analysis began with a statistical analysis of felony cases involving male (n=147) and female (n=160) defendants, to identify sentencing disparity. She found that women were less likely to be incarcerated, and their incarcerations were for a shorter time. These gender differences could not be explained using statistical controls.

For Daly these findings were not the end of the study, but the beginning. From this "wide" sample, she selected 40 pairs of male and female defendants who were matched on offense, prior record, age, race/ethnicity, and pretrial release status. In this "deep" sample, the PSIs for each matched pair were examined to determine whether disparity could be explained. The book includes case descriptions of these matched pairs. Daly found that the details of the PSI often clarified and explained the gender gap in sentencing. As an example, a man and a woman might both be charged with robbery. However, the man acted alone and his victim was a stranger who was physically injured. In contrast, the woman was an accomplice, her victim was known to her and received no serious injury. In this example, a shorter sentence for the woman is perfectly understandable. Daly warns that too often the "gestalt" of the PSI simply could not be captured by the quantification required for statistical analysis.

Questions of disparity arose for 15 of the 40 matched pairs. Of these 15 pairs, 9 were cases in which women received a more lenient sentence, and 6 were cases in which men did. A careful analysis of the PSIs, however, produced satisfactory explanations for all but one of these 15 outcomes.

The final step in Daly's analysis was to examine the sentencing remarks for the 40 pairs of deep sample cases. Unfortunately, transcripts of these remarks were available for only 22 of the women and 26 of the men. Further, the remarks were often quite brief. For example, the judges' remarks were described as "long and passionate" for only 7 of the 22 female defendants and for only 5 of the 26 male defendants. From the cases where analysis was possible, Daly concluded there was nothing to indicate a sentencing bias toward women based on either paternalism or an image of criminal women as evil women.

There are many reasons to recommend the book, and many levels on which it succeeds. Most will probably read the book because of its subject. However, it is even more interesting to read a book in which the author is detailed and systematic in outlining the steps taken, the decisions made, and the unexpected turns that a project can take. It is also interesting to see the juxtaposition of standard statistical analysis against the more qualitative analysis of individual case records. Daly makes a convincing case that standard statistical analyses are inadequate for gaining a thorough understanding of sentencing decisions.

With all of its strengths, the book has limitations. Daly used information from the PSIs to decide if men and women with similar crimes and similar backgrounds received similar sentences. Gender-based biases were assumed to exist only at the level of sentencing. With no other sources of information about the cases, her analysis required an assumption that no sexism existed in the construction of the PSIs. Daly acknowledged this problem, but given her data, could not correct for it.

Daly also used information from the PSIs to describe the pathways to crime for men and women. But since these were accounts told to probation officers by the defendants, it is impossible to separate genuine differences in such things as childhood victimization from gender-based differences in the willingness of defendants to talk about these issues with a court official, or the tendency of probation officers to record such information differentially. Gender differences in victimization probably exist, but I am skeptical of basing conclusions solely on information in the PSI.

Ironically, Daly so convincingly criticizes statistical analyses based on official records that the reader's skepticism easily spills over to the

PSI itself. One wonders what Daly might have uncovered by taking the next step and going beyond the PSI. Despite these limitations, this book is insightful and well worth reading.

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Alexander W. PISCIOTTA. *Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory-Prison Movement.* New York: New York University Press. 197 pages. \$30.00.

Alexander Pisciotto's provocative and insightful book, *Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory-Prison Movement*, is an attempt to remedy "a historical blind spot" in American corrections. More specifically, Pisciotto defines as his task a critical and in-depth analysis of "the third penal system"—the adult reformatory-prison movement which began in the late 1800s and lasted well into the twentieth century.

The author admits that his book is the result of serendipity—"the product of an accidental discovery"—which alerted him to the possibility that the establishment of the Elmira Reformatory in New York in 1876 might not have been the positive landmark in the history of American corrections that it is generally assumed to have been. The book is thus devoted to an exploration of the hypothesis that the adult-reformatory movement in America was misguided and misinterpreted at best, and brutal and counterproductive at worst. Pisciotto is indeed convincing as he lays out the support for this hypothesis and discusses the implications of his findings for the field of corrections, both past and present. He is no less convincing—and certainly no less provocative—when he contends that the Elmira institution and "the new penology" which developed in conjunction with it "launched the American criminal justice system on a false path to reform—a path which, unfortunately, we continue to follow today" (32).

Much of Pisciotto's work is devoted to debunking and demystifying—the Elmira system, and its early popularity; the twenty or so adult reformatories that followed and grew out of Elmira's apparent successes; and the field of "prison science" more generally. Relatedly, Pisciotto challenges and questions—sometimes gently, other times not so gently—a number of the accepted historical interpretations regarding the development of the American prison which

have been provided by such respected authorities as David Rothman, Michel Foucault, Blake McKelvey, and David Garland.

Pisciotta utilizes two similar-sounding-but-very-different concepts—the ideas of “benevolent reform” and “benevolent repression”—to analyze the adult reformatory movement. He argues that, ironically, Elmira and the reformatories that followed did not successfully achieve *either* of these objectives, both of which were desired by certain constituents at the time. Said another way, these reformatories for young adult males provided neither “humane, constructive, and charitable treatment” (4), as was their stated philosophical purpose, nor did they succeed in “transforming the dangerous classes into good workers and good citizens” (82), which Pisciotta suggests to have been their true latent function. In this sense, then, Pisciotta tries to convince us that the reformatory-prisons which flourished in America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were inherently flawed—certainly not the embodiment of a “rehabilitative ideal,” as the common thinking has been in the history of American corrections.

Much of this book is good historical analysis, as it describes and analyzes the Elmira Reformatory during the period 1876-1900, and discusses the particular set of structural, ideological and demographic conditions in post Civil-War America which combined to provide the context for the attractiveness of the solutions promised by “the new penology.” Combining the legendary (but quite possibly overrated) talents and vision of Zebulon Brockway and the new “science of punishment” which he brought to Elmira, the objective was to instill within young offenders the “proper values” of the larger social order. However, even in its earliest and most optimistic years, Pisciotta informs us, “Repression, not reform, was the central goal of [and the basic fact of life within] New York’s ‘college on the hill’” (22).

Approximately half of this book is devoted to a detailed and fascinating (albeit critical) account of the historical facts relating to the Elmira Reformatory, from its inception through its “golden age of reform.” However, the book is also about broad social movements in the field of corrections which have occurred during the past 120 years, and this is where its greatest value lies.

Pisciotta correctly notes that “the adult reformatory movement was, indeed, complex” (81), and he clearly demonstrates that the penologists who guided and shaped this movement well into the twentieth century were not uncritical or unthinking in their attempts to apply the principles developed at, learned from (and marketed by) Elmira in their own institutions. As a result, there were, as Pisciotta discusses in considerable detail, major differences in structure, philosophy and program which distinguished the reformato-

ries which followed in Michigan, Massachusetts and a number of other states in the late 1800s. What linked these diverse institutions together conceptually was their desire to “instill the criminal classes with ‘Christian character’” (82), through a variety of institution-specific methods.

What also linked them together, however, was their failure to effectively “socialize their charges and mold obedient citizen-workers” (103), instead falling victim, as often as not, to “the seven deadly inmate sins” of violence, revolts, escapes, drugs, arson, homosexuality, and suicide. Pisciotta fashions an explanation for these failures which draws upon both Gresham Sykes’ notion of “the defects of total power,” and well-established sociological observations regarding the flaws which inhere within “a medical model” of corrections; in doing so he provides a most credible account of why the adult prison-reformatories of this period were no better able to rehabilitate and transform criminal offenders than any other types of large-scale prison facility have been, before or since.

Ultimately, Pisciotta wants us to see just how flawed the basic objectives and working assumptions of the prison-reformatory movement were. Because of the major defects which reside in the very structure of correctional institutions—even when these institutions are labeled as “reformatories,” and motivated and rationalized by a very different kind of rhetoric than that which preceded (and followed)—there is simply no good reason for us to have expected this particular kind of prison to have succeeded in its naive desire “to build docile bodies” out of “the dangerous classes.” In addition, he also wants to make sure that we understand that, although adult reformatory-prisons may no longer exist in their prototypical form, there can be no denying their legacy. Indeed, as Pisciotta forcefully puts it, “We cannot understand the history of American penology, the nature of contemporary corrections, or the future of punishment and social control without considering the contributions of America’s third penal system” (150-151).

Stylistically and substantively, there are many things to like about this book. On the one hand, it is a fascinating “detail book,” which contains much in the way of specific anecdotes and accounts about a number of different points in correctional history. However, it is also a rich book theoretically, drawing effectively upon such diverse perspectives as Erving Goffman’s total institutions theory, Michel Foucault’s postmodernism, general systems theory, and (implicitly) social movement theory. In addition, it is a book written with flair and panache—descriptions are detailed, terminology is colorful, and argumentation is compelling.

Finally, the book’s bibliography is rich and diverse, referencing and utilizing a veritable “who’s who” of prison historians and scholars.

I must confess that I found Pisciotta’s final chapter to be a bit disappointing, but only because, with my appetite whetted, I wanted to get a clearer sense of *his own* substantive insights as to what exactly can be learned about contemporary prison reform from the failures of the reformatory movement. Said somewhat differently, Pisciotta’s general conclusion that “history matters,” and his enjoinder that we should correct for the ahistoricism which has plagued the fields of criminal justice and corrections by paying closer attention to the historical works of scholars like Rothman, Foucault and others seemed somewhat tame and anticlimatic, when compared to the exciting ideas which preceded. However, at the very least, it seems clear that, with the publication of this excellent work, Pisciotta has established himself as one of the most important of the prison historians to whom we should listen in the future

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Ira M. SCHWARTZ and William H. BARTON (Editors). *Reforming Juvenile Detention: No More Hidden Closets*. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press. 1994. 191 pages. \$45.00.

Juvenile detention is analogous to adult jail—the temporary incarceration of a juvenile alleged to have committed an illegal act. In 1991, there were 558,563 admissions to public juvenile detention facilities in the U.S.; juveniles stayed in detention for an average of 15 days; 32% of all detention centers housed more residents than they were constructed to hold; and 74% of detained juveniles were held in facilities that were crowded according to at least one of the American Correctional Association’s measures of over-crowding.¹

Such conditions have made detention an increasingly contentious area of juvenile justice policy. In recent years, state and local officials have found themselves alternately pressured to construct additional detention capacity or to control the use of existing facilities by more aggressive admission screening and greater reliance on alternative programs.

Growing out of a panel at the 1990 ASC meeting, this collection of works offers a variety of perspectives on juvenile detention. As with many edited volumes, the quality and depth of the contributions vary. Together, however, they provide a sound introduction to the various motives for reforming detention practices as well as the obstacles involved in implementing such reforms.

The contributing authors include academics, practitioners, and judges. One or two chapters may suffer from the ebullient language of the advocate, while another offers a business-school explication of total quality management for detention administrators. In the main, however, the contributors focus on the critical issues involved in juvenile detention and demonstrate a practical understanding of the economic and political forces that shape detention policy.

After the editors' introduction, Ira Schwartz and Deborah Willis open the volume with a review of findings from the Department of Justice's bi-annual census of juvenile correctional facilities, commonly referred to as the "Children in Custody" survey. While the chapter does not contain the most current data from the series, it succeeds in introducing the reader to the national detention scene.

Juvenile justice consultant Teri Martin then presents an analysis of detention utilization in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland, Ohio) from the mid-1960s to 1990. She makes the essential point that the rate of detention utilization in a jurisdiction often has more to do with the beliefs and values of local decision-makers than it does with the volume and severity of juvenile crime.

The book then turns to the first of several examples of detention reform efforts. David Steinhart describes San Francisco's attempt to increase the empirical basis of juvenile detention admissions through risk-based screening and the development of less expensive pre-adjudicatory supervision programs. Steinhart's analysis underscores the reality that, as in many areas of justice policy, juvenile detention is not necessarily governed by rational decision making.

Barton, Schwartz and Frank Orlando next describe a multi-year effort to change juvenile detention in Broward County (Fort Lauderdale, Florida). The chapter stands out as the most informative and well-documented discussion in the book. The Broward effort was generously backed with funds from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and involved a broad strategy of program demonstrations, risk-based admission screening, and inter-agency mediation. While the effort had significant effects on detention utilization during its early stages, subsequent developments illustrate the political and bureaucratic vulnerabilities of even the most systematic reform strategy.

A very brief chapter by Carl Sanniti provides the reader with an excellent review of the pragmatic concerns of a detention facility manager. Sanniti's understanding of juvenile detention was formed during his career as an administrator of youth detention centers in Cuyahoga and Broward counties. Although the chapter is written in a colloquial style reminiscent of a tran-

scribed lecture, it is nevertheless highly instructive.

Joseph Christy next reviews the principles of progressive management as they might be applied to the operation of a juvenile detention facility. Christy's perspective was also influenced by a lengthy career "in the trenches." Many readers may find his discussion an inspiring guide to facility management, but others may agree that it adds little to the book's exploration of the political and bureaucratic processes of detention reform.

James Anderson and Robert Schwartz then provide a necessary account of the role of litigation in reforming juvenile detention practices. In describing the developments that followed a negotiated settlement of a statewide suit over juvenile detention practices in Pennsylvania, Anderson and Schwartz remind the reader that fundamental change sometimes requires the negative stimulus of legal action in addition to the vision and leadership of reformers.

This point is developed further in the next chapter by William Barton, which proposes lessons that juvenile detention reformers can learn from a reading of the policy implementation literature. Barton helps to place the foregoing chapters in an appropriate context by describing the factors that have been found to enhance the impact of social policy innovations.

Although the chapter by Barton would be an appropriate finale, the book includes two additional selections. The last chapter by Ira Schwartz reiterates the main points found in the rest of the book and outlines several recommended steps for effective detention policy.

The remaining chapter by Judge Sharon McCully of Utah is one of the book's strongest entries. Her chapter allows the reader to hear from an often overlooked constituency in the juvenile detention policy debate. Most discussions of juvenile detention (including some of the chapters in this volume) begrudgingly acknowledge the importance of the judiciary while characterizing individual judges as obdurate and officious. McCully's observations about the unique incentives and political accountability of judges help to make this collection a substantive contribution to the literature on juvenile detention reform.

Notes

1. *Census of private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities 1990/91* [machine readable data file]. (1993). Census Bureau [producer]. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [sponsor]. See also Dale Parent et al., (1994) *Conditions of confinement: Juvenile detention and corrections facilities*. Washington, DC:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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Jeff FERRELL. *Crimes of Style: Urban Graffiti and the Politics of Criminality*. New York: Garland. 1993. 236 pages. \$40.00.

A good-hearted colleague of mine, who also has worked as a public defender representing indigent clients, including those charged with capital offenses, is adamantly opposed to capital punishment and to what he defines as the State's increasingly repressive policies. In every respect he is a decent, ethical, liberal individual. However, on two separate occasions, his remarks about graffiti and graffiti writers have been surprising. He views writers as despicable vandals who deserve severe, even draconian punishment, including caning, spray painting, and killing them—uncharacteristic for his usual thoughts on crime and justice. Such comments are not restricted to only my colleague, for during professional conferences, I have heard academics, in response to Jeff Ferrell's paper presentations on his research with graffiti and graffiti writers, claim that these vandals (to use their term) disregard the social dysfunctions of their writing, including those directly harmful to individuals, that result, say, from painting or tagging highway signs.

One conclusion from my rather casual observations, is that otherwise intelligent, reasonable individuals, even those who do not automatically align themselves with the status quo and the widening net of crime control, respond emotionally and irrationally to graffiti and graffiti writers. Ferrell's *Crimes of Style* helps us understand such responses by illuminating the processes by which graffiti and graffiti writers are socially transformed into criminals, who, we are told by state and corporate elites, threaten social and moral order. Interestingly, graffiti writers, while disrupting property and taken-for-granted property rights, have been recast, by moral entrepreneurs, as threatening to humans and human rights. *Crimes of Style* well documents how this perceptual transformation is accomplished through image manipulations during various moral panics. While *Crimes of Style* is a wonderful ethnography of graffiti writers that shows their "delight in deviance" (Katz 1988:312), it also is an in-depth description of the social responses to the "graffiti problem," as it has come to be defined. Readers then, learn of two worlds—on one hand, of deviant writers' and the process and excitement of writing, and on the other hand, of state, corporate, and community agents who vilify such behavior and who ad-

vance the further criminalization of popular culture.

Graffiti is an urban phenomenon and part of urban culture. It is a stark reminder of urban-rural (or urban-suburban) distinctions. While sociologists have known for decades, contemporary American cities are criminogenic; urban deviance is a likely outcome of strained heterogeneous relations and relative deprivation. Denver, Colorado, the setting for Ferrell's *Crimes of Style*, has experienced urban problems common to most American cities including growing numbers of various urban subcultures.

The phenomenal numbers of city dwellers, urban density, and heterogeneity give rise to forms of social life that are uniquely urban. Such life is not necessarily alienating or anomic. Rather, it is fertile for a "critical mass" of non-conforming individuals. It follows then, that the Greenwich Village beatniks of the 1950s, Haight-Ashbury hippies of the 1960s, the punks of London of the 1970s, the hop hoppers of New York of the 1970s and 80s, and San Francisco's gay community of the 1980s, all represent unique subcultural groups, having arisen directly from masses of heterogeneous urban populations (e.g., Fisher 1976).

Ferrell's book situates graffiti writers within a subcultural context. While recognizing the varieties of social classes, ethnicities and ages represented among Denver's writers, Ferrell shows that they also share common bonds that unite them as a subculture—style, language, and process. As *Crimes of Style* tells us:

even as they bring to [graffiti] their own individual and collective innovations, they participate in a cultural process rooted in young black urban culture, and in a process which continues to expand, both historically and geographically, beyond them (p. 11).

Perhaps central for a sociology of subcultures, Ferrell locates the origins of Denver's graffiti subculture first within graffiti images in mainstream media mediated and restyled through the hip hop cultural expressions of New York and second in the vanguard Denver graffiti artist, "The Amazing Zerrox" (Z13), who, it seems, singlehandedly "set the subculture in motion" (p. 31). Inspired by the early graffiti work of Z13, a number of graffiti "crews" evolved. Tracing the development of a number of Denver graffiti crews, we learn from Ferrell's ethnography the histories of these loosely structured groups of individuals, who work together for a common objective. In a sense, *Crimes of Style* tells of the sociology of work among deviant and dynamic groups who collectively construct their work and its realities, work, however, that avoids routinization and convention. Subcultural mem-

bers both actively cooperate and compete in the graffiti scene. Their work is almost solely for a small audience—other subcultural occupants—their fellow graffiti artists.

Ferrell describes the socialization into graffiti writing from an interactionist perspective, relying on Sutherland and Becker as he describes the process by which favorable definitions of graffiti writing are formed, as logistical knowledge is passed on, and as subcultural conduct norms are learned (such as no tagging on surfaces that artists respect, e.g., granite walls and statues).

Crimes of Style shows that graffiti writing itself, while at one time subcultural, now often assumes a counter cultural posture. And, as Ferrell shows, the social response to graffiti writing itself played an instrumental role in giving rise to counter cultural writing that today is not as aesthetically pleasing as perhaps it once was. Graffiti art has become less important as other forms of quick "throw ups" or "tags" have replaced large murals and sophisticated pieces. And while graffiti writers' work at one time culminated in highly stylized and accomplished art creations, writing and the writing process now are mainly enjoyed for their seductive pleasures—in other words **THE RUSH**. Anti-graffiti campaigns have given graffiti artists an added incentive to write illegally since doing so in the face of new get-tough policies, further provides an even greater rush or feeling of exhilaration by participating in a game where the ante is constantly on the rise.

Ferrell's graffiti writers are similar to other individuals who participate in deviance for expressive rewards, particularly excitement or a **RUSH**. Clearly there are extraordinary expressive rewards derived from actively engaging in risky behavior. Consider the following words from an interview with a property offender.

If I had to write a paper on the reason I steal, there would be one sentence—it was for the game. It's a high. I mean it's exhilarating. Some people like racquetball and some people like tennis, but I get off going through doors. It's just like a chess game. I'm trying to stay a step ahead. It's a challenge. I mean, by God, it gets down to where it's just me against them and that's the way it is. To me, getting over on him or beating him at this game is 90 percent of it. The fucking money ain't nothing. Getting over on them is what it is. It got to be where I just liked it. [I liked] the excitement and the feeling of, I fucked them, I mean I had got over on them (Tunnell, 1992:45-46).

His words indicate that like graffiti writers, burglars, among others, seek a **RUSH** from deviance.

Ferrell describes the public, corporate, and private campaign against graffiti and graffiti writers generated through a carefully orchestrated creation of a moral panic. *Crimes of Style* shows that the construction of this social problem further victimized the young, the poor and powerless—those least able to defend themselves against the whims of privileged policy constructionists.

These are the circumstances of injustice and inequality in the U.S. today: the domination of social and cultural life by consortia of privileged opportunists and reactionary thugs; the aggressive disenfranchisement of city kids, poor folks and people of color from the practice of everyday life (pp. 15-16).

The result was what Ferrell labels, the clampdown, new for Denver, a city that, until that time, had no policy about graffiti or writers. Ferrell situates the clampdown in political and economic explanations—a mayor (who is now the secretary of transportation in the Clinton administration) fearful of losing his re-election campaign and who recast graffiti as Denver's Public Enemy Number 1—the city's most serious trash and pollution problem.

Media played a part in furthering the perception of a "Denver graffiti problem" as media, politicians, and moral entrepreneurs created yet another new crime wave and moral panic. Graffiti, until that time, a loosely structured activity of concern primarily to the subculture's occupants, was redefined as another enemy target in an escalating domestic war against the poor, powerless, and dissident.

A strategy of the clampdown movement was to deconstruct both graffiti and graffiti artists—a deconstruction of artists that was little more than a dehumanization; artists were publicly referred to as "animals," "Graffitiidiots," "Graffiti vandals," and "Graffiti creeps." *Crimes of Style* well illustrates how both graffiti workers and their work were disparaged through hegemonic cultural imagery and dissemination of knowledge, a dehumanization of the person hardly restricted to only this subcultural group for the drug user, abortion doctor, and welfare mother have been the recipients of similar disparaging remarks. Anti-graffiti campaigns are heralded as in the interests of the public good since graffiti has been presented as an affront to the public—not simply an affront to the property. This explanation is useful for understanding recent events in L.A. where an individual shot two graffiti writers in the back, killing one, emerged as a hero, and was charged with only a misdemeanor while the surviving graffiti writer was charged with a felony.

Crimes of Style is a refreshing in your face approach to the hegemony of style—an anarchist interpretation. Ferrell stands anomie on its head; it is no longer Durkheim's nightmare of normlessness which theoretically encourages a Hobbesian war of all against all. Rather, Ferrell's presentation is positive as it encourages shackles of patriarchy, hegemonic style, and confusion, to fall away and be replaced by individualist, multi-cultural, pluralist tolerance of others as human manifestations of urban life.

Ferrell's *Crimes of Style* presents graffiti writing, with its adrenaline rush, as "direct action against . . . authorities; graffiti writers together celebrate their insubordination in spray paint and marker, and in the pleasure and excitement of doing graffiti" (p. 172). The pleasures derived from graffiti and its collective creativity speak to the anarchist nature of resistance, defiance, and general fuck youism. It is defiance in the face of moral entrepreneurs—the privileged classes. But, because of graffiti's artistry, resistance as style, is anything but dutiful drudgery.

Grffiti is also presented as resistance to cultural hegemony—resistance to corporate tags, corporate pieces and corporate murals. Grffiti produces no financial profit but simply an aesthetic and defiance of the act and the art. Furthermore, it is defiance of owned property and the privileged classes' definition of acceptable aesthetic; in other words, graffiti is presented as resistance of an aesthetic of authority—anarchist.

Ferrell, recalling Katz (1988:3), Becker (1967), and others paints a picture of the "lived experiences of criminality" to understand deviance within the world of deviance production. Ferrell calls for sociologists and criminologists to take on an anarchist methodology, to recognize hierarchies of power and that those at the top ride on the backs of those below. *Crimes of Style* encourages anything but value neutrality and calls on we social scientists to look up, look down and around and in so doing, condemn those exploitative, alienating, punitive policies and positions of those at the top all the while understanding those below to make sense of their realities as they define them, to understand their deviance and look for resistance—not to romanticize their behaviors, but to understand their culture, deviance, and its meanings, where resistance and defiance may be found, particularly among the young who constantly are assaulted by those at the top of the hierarchy.

Ferrell has constructed a particular reality; in effect, a deconstruction/reconstruction of popular images of urban graffiti by detailing significant differences in what his writers produce from those gang- and hate-related writers—lines that typically are blurred in or absent from mainstream discussions. While *Crimes of Style* is excellent sociology, fascinating ethnography,

and compelling anarchist criminology, it is much more. It is also newsmaking criminology, as Ferrell's recent comments in *Rolling Stone*, are testament to, as his work shatters myths and debunks mainstream political posturing.

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Inez CARDOZA-FREEMAN, editor. Chief: The Life History of Eugene Delorme, Imprisoned Santee Sioux. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 1994. 218 pages. \$26.00.

Accounts of life behind bars have a rich literary tradition. In *Chief: The Life History of Eugene Delorme, Imprisoned Santee Sioux*, Delorme adds the plaintive voice of the Native American experience, as he chronicles his life in and out of prisons. This is an important contribution to the field of prison autobiography. While it lacks the intellectual introspection of Eldridge Cleaver's *Soul On Ice* and the stylistic verve of Jack Henry Abbott's *In the Belly of the Beast*, it should not detract from Delorme's story, which was first recorded on tape before being transcribed by editor Inez Cardoza-Freeman.

This is the second collaborative effort between the small-time career criminal Delorme and the folklorist Cardoza-Freeman. In 1978, they were first introduced when she visited the Washington State Penitentiary where Delorme was incarcerated to begin a study of prison slang and culture. He was one of the eight men who participated in the ethnolinguistic study which resulted in *The Joint: Language and Culture in a Maximum Security Prison*, published to much fanfare in 1984. Delorme proved an expert in the subculture of prison life and suggested to Cardoza-Freeman that in order to gain a full understanding of institutional confinement she should tell the story of one prisoner, the story of Eugene Delorme, Santee Sioux.

Eugene Delorme's story provides great insight into what happens to Native Americans who are caught up in the American criminal justice system. Although born on an Indian reservation in South Dakota, Delorme was not a reservation Indian, having spent most of his youth in an urban environment. Much of his introduction to Indian life and culture would be made behind bars.

Born in 1940, Delorme's first brush with the law occurred in 1953, a year after his father was sentenced to a one year term at the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla for stealing a case of beer. For Eugene Delorme the following 40 years would be an out-of-control spiral of prison, parole, parole violations, substance abuse and petty crimes before being sentenced to 25 years for first degree burglary with a weapon. Despite a life of crime, it was remarkably free of violence. According to Delorme this might be explained by the fact that he was never physically punished as a child due to his mother's belief "in the old Indian ways," in which the boys are allowed to run free without fear of physical retribution from parental authority.

In 1950 Delorme was sent to the Chemawa Indian School in Oregon. He credits his three year experience at this government school for setting the pattern of institutionalization which would mark the rest of his life. By the late fifties Delorme was stealing cars, hanging with a gang and developing his life-long predilection to alcohol and drugs. Delorme's story demonstrates the inability of the correctional system to rehabilitate those who are early on diagnosed as incorrigible, delinquent, and psychopathic. His voyage through the correctional system takes him from juvenile detention to the county jail and finally to Washington State Prison, a course that seemed set for him before he was even born.

As a teenager in the 1950s he "was not interested in school or learning a skill or trade or anything else." Delorme recognized that compared to the early 1960s, today's prisons are much different, with more inmate programs and entire prison wings devoted to the protective custody of vulnerable convicts.

One of the more interesting segments of Delorme's story deals with the differences between the urban and reservation Indian inmates. According to Delorme, reservation Indians did not mix with the population and were usually uneducated. While many of their beliefs clashed with urban Indian values, "One of the things they have in common is booze." Reservation Indians were more often imprisoned for crimes of violence such as murder rather than more sophisticated ones such as forgery or armed robbery. In contrast to the reservation Indians who found solace in prison through elaborate tribal rituals and ceremonies, the urban Indian

resorted to sniffing glue and other substances to seek visions and religious truth.

Although incarcerated for much of his life, Eugene Delorme found time to marry, father a child, and learn to be a skilled prize-winning photographer. Ultimately, his addictions, mental instability and lack of self-confidence would lead him each time he was on the brink of succeeding back to the big house.

There are inherent risks in the methodology employed by the author. While the text is characterized by a stream of consciousness approach, it is ultimately left to the editor Cardoza-Freeman to transcribe Delorme's story from his audiotapes. The author admits editing out "only what I deemed extraneous to his life story," but the danger in selective editing is that the reader may feel there is something missing.

In transcribing Delorme's autobiographical ramblings from tape to page, Cardoza-Freeman employs what anthropologists and folklorists call "reflexive ethnography." According to the author/editor, this type of approach explains why Delorme trusted her despite the fact she was a "square john" and not part of his underworld subculture. The two main reasons he was willing to take part in this project were that he would be paid and that he had a genuine interest in talking to someone about prison life.

There are attendant risks for the researcher attempting to study prison culture. Cardoza-Freeman admits disregarding Gresham Sykes' warning in *The Society of Captives*, in which he warns against the "peril of being conned by highly articulate, glib prisoners who seek some personal advantage," as well as the danger of becoming "partisan," something that must be avoided in order to convey a valid portrait of prison life.

Delorme weaves a detailed tapestry of the Native American prison experience. In the process he presents a firsthand account of the education convicts get from other convicts, the place of drugs, the constant intimidations, the negotiations for status and favors, the convict code and the supreme importance of a reputation.

Mitchel ROTH
Sam Houston State University

Stefan PETROW. *Policing Morals, The Metropolitan Police and the Home Office 1870-1914.* Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1994. xiii, 343 pages. \$52.00.

The book presents a profusely documented and painstakingly constructed description of the expansion of the Metropolitan (London) police in the 50 year period preceding World War I. The argued responsibility of the state to enforce

(Victorian) morality, protect public health and welfare and promote civil order gave impetus to organized pressure group actions, Parliamentary legislation responding to moral panics (often created by pressure groups and individual entrepreneurs, many of them 'social scientists'), and bureaucratic initiatives by the Home Office and the police leadership which sought to expand the powers of the police to regulate the activities of the lower strata. In turn, technological developments helped shape the structure of emerging police policies. Beginning as a largely undifferentiated police force in the late 19th century, the police by 1914 had developed into a functionally segmented bureaucracy with much discretion, much authority to intrude into the lives of people, and some organizational autonomy. Its powers to regulate conduct had reached "nightmarish" (p. 294) dimensions. The balance between enforcing morality and protecting liberty had been tilted toward the creation and protection of a middle-class moral order.

Petrow shows, very nicely, how the police themselves participated in the creation of their new roles, though his attention is on the leadership rather than the rank and file, largely because of the documentary evidence (memos, correspondence, newspaper articles) which provides the basis for his analysis. The book provides an excellent overview of the ideas and policies promoted by the leadership of civic and political organizations and public bureaucracies. It has less to say, with some exceptions (e.g., the discussion of enforcement activities against street betting) about the work of policing in the streets or how discretion at the street level also shaped the emerging roles of the police. The ideas written down and passed around among leaders and managers (which are available) are taken, largely, as having shaped the actions of the rank and file. As they probably did. Yet, street work knowledge must have filtered back up and, sometimes, when street police disagreed with the official valuations of illegal and threatening behavior (e.g., prostitution, betting or drunkenness) led to less than enthusiastic enforcement. Petrow mentions such examples but they do not become part of his general explanation. Autonomy for policing existed at the higher levels and in the initiatives and interplay of Home Office and police bureaucrats.

The police themselves were divided. Some resisted new powers and tasks, forced on them by pressure groups and law (e.g., control of betting), but welcomed other (e.g., supervision of habitual criminals). But in the end, as specialized police bureaucracies developed and acquired skills, technologies and information to buttress their work, they became advocates for the expansion of the general police role and,

hence, the creation of the regulatory, administrative state.

Petrow depicts this expansion by, first, discussing the growth of the Metropolitan force and the interactions of morality, law and politics in London and England. In successive chapters, he then deals with specific groups, activities and tasks. Most important was the legal creation of a habitual criminal category which required the police to know and keep track of such elements by new technologies: photography, anthropometry, fingerprints, criminal records and registration. The control of prostitution, on the streets and in organized forms (brothels, white slave trade); the registration and control of pubs and clubs and habitual drunkards; and control of betting became national concerns and part of the job of policing. Petrow presents a fascinating account of how the government sought to control the dissemination of betting information in papers and through post office mailings, the limits of law as a tool for censorship, the clash of interests among gentrified and lower class sports and betting, and the class nature of much of the betting legislation ultimately enacted and enforced by the police. Street betting, the leisure and hope of the working class, proved impossible to eradicate and encouraged, though downplayed by superiors, corruption among the rank and file.

In short, this is a marvelous book on the intellectual climate of that period in England, and the efforts by moral entrepreneurs, state bureaucrats and politicians to involve the police in furthering their conflicting and contested aims. The author is not shy about where he stands on the question of shaping lower class behavior and consciousness through state coercion and applauds the work by libertarian pressure groups and leaders in, at the very least, having slowed down the expansion of the regulatory state into the private affairs of the English citizenry, often by exposing the class and discriminatory nature of law and its enforcement. The book would have been more complete (but this is a minor complaint after the mass of details presented) had Petrow argued why the particular ideas became persuasive at that particular time; that is, what structural changes in society or what values and norms in political culture coalesced to make possible this expansion of police authority. The ideas and efforts of moral entrepreneurs do not always succeed. Also, the roles and reactions of the general public and their impacts on the growth of policing practices is little discussed. The book then, is about a slice or segment of state development; but the description of that segment's fate is lucidly written and finely documented, and the explanation for its expansion persuasive.

Otwin MARENIN
Washington State University

NEW TITLES

Daniel J. BAYSE, *Working in Jails and Prisons: Becoming Part of the Team*, American Correctional Association, 1995.

Barry GLICK and **Arnold P. GOLDSTEIN**, editors. *Managing Delinquency Programs That Work*, American Correctional Association, 1995.

1994 State of Corrections—Conference Proceedings, American Correctional Association, 1995.

Vital Statistics in Corrections, American Correctional Association, 1994.

Jay ALBANESE, editor. *Contemporary Issues in Organized Crime*, Criminal Justice Press, 1995.

John ECK and **David WEISBURD**, editors. *Crime and Place*, Criminal Justice Press, 1995.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, *Crime and Criminal Justice in Europe and North America, 1986-1990*, Criminal Justice Press/HEUNI, 1995.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, *Profiles of Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America*, Criminal Justice Press/HEUNI, 1995.

John GRAHAM and **Trevor BENNET**, *Crime Prevention Strategies in Europe and North America*, Criminal Justice Press/HEUNI, 1995.

Ross HOMEL, editor. *Problem Solving for Crime Prevention*, Criminal Justice Press, 1995.

Gayle OLSON-RAYMER, *Terrorism: A Historical and Contemporary Analysis*, Criminal Justice Press, 1995.

Richard SCHERPENZEEL, *Directory of Computerized Criminal Justice Information Assistance, 1995*, Criminal Justice Press/HEUNI, 1995.

EDITOR AND BOOK REVIEW EDITOR SOUGHT FOR THE CRIMINOLOGIST

The term of the current editors of *The Criminologist* will end December 31, 1995 and applications for **Editor** of *The Criminologist* are being solicited by the Editorial Board of the ASC. In addition, a **Book Review Editor** is also being solicited to begin January 1996.

The successful candidate for **Editor** will be responsible for the solicitation and selection of materials, the design of each issue, and for ensuring that members receive the newsletter in a timely fashion. The successful candidate is also expected to guarantee support from his/her employer in the form of secretarial assistance, expenses for telephone and postage, and other resources as needed.

The **Editor** of *The Criminologist* plays an important role in the affairs of the Society. Aside from the dissemination of news and information likely to be of interest to members, the Editor is in a position to make a significant contribution to the professional life of the Society. At present, the Editor is also a member of the Editorial Board.

The best way to find out more about the position and its responsibilities is to contact the present Editors at (409) 294-1689 or write them at College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296.

The **Book Review Editor** is responsible for soliciting, reviewing, and making decisions regarding book reviews. About 6 to 8 pages per issue are available for reviews.

Members interested in either position should send their application by **September 15, 1995** to:

Merry MORASH

Baker Hall
School of Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

CALL FOR PAPERS AND BOOK REVIEWS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law will devote a special issue to **Persons with Disabilities**. Topics can include anything that addresses behavioral science and law issues related to persons with disabilities. The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is **July 1, 1995**. Manuscripts should be 20-30 double-spaced pages. Failure to conform to the style requirements of the newest *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* or the 15th edition of a *Uniform System of Citation* may lead to rejection of manuscript. Submissions must contain a 150 word abstract. Send *three* copies (2 of which need to be prepared so that they can be blind-reviewed) to Alan Tomkins, J.D., Ph.D., Co-Editor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Law/Psychology Program, 209 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308 USA. Tel.: (402) 472-3743; Fax: (402) 472-4637; e-mail: atomkins@unlinfo.unl.edu.

Law & Policy seeks articles for a special issue on **juveniles in the criminal justice system**. The special issue will focus on the policy implications of serious juvenile delinquents and offenders in the adult criminal justice system. Articles are sought that analyze the contemporary development and implementation of a particular state's waiver reforms and/or laws that exclude juveniles from a state's juvenile courts. Is there a particular impetus for current waiver reforms? Who decides whether a young offender is a juvenile or a criminal? On what basis do they make the decision? What sentences or placements do youth receive if they are tried as juveniles or adults? What, if any, difference does it make for youths, justice administration, or public safety whether a youth is tried in juvenile or criminal court? Contact: Professor Barry Feld; University of Minnesota Law School; Twin Cities Campus; 285 Law Center; 229-19th Avenue, South; Minneapolis, MN 55455; Tel: (612) 625-9389; Fax: (612) 625-2011; E-mail: Feldx001@maroon.tc.umn.edu or Professor Simon Singer; University at Buffalo; Department of Sociology; 409 Park Hall; Buffalo, NY 14260; Tel: (716) 645-2417 X409; Fax: (716) 645-3934; E-mail: soesing@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu

HAVE YOUR BOOKS EXHIBITED

The 47th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday, November 15, through Saturday, November 18, 1995, at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts. ASC expects to draw more than 2,000 persons to its Annual Meeting. The Society is making every effort to attract exhibitors. If you have written a book that you would like to have displayed at our Annual Meeting, please send your publisher(s) the attached form and urge them to complete the form and send it to us by **September 30, 1995**. We appreciate your help and assistance in this matter.

We look forward to seeing you in Boston.

DUE SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

To: Sarah Hall
The American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 214
Columbus, Ohio 43212

From: _____

Please reserve space for _____ books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit at \$40 per book, or at \$35 per book if ten or more books are to be displayed. The fee for a full booth is \$500. Please complete the following form for all books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit.

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Author: _____ Year Published: _____ Price: _____

Item #2

Title: _____

Author: _____ Year Published: _____ Price: _____

Item #3

Title: _____

Author: _____ Year Published: _____ Price: _____

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Charles M. UNKOVIC, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Central Florida, died on March 30, 1995. Charles Unkovic received his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh and served three years in the Army, where he was awarded six battle stars. One of the first faculty to be hired at the University, Dr. Unkovic served as Department Chair from 1968-1979. He retired in 1992 after actively serving the University for 24 years. He published over 60 articles in professional journals and presented countless papers at sociology and criminology meetings. Dr. Unkovic also co-authored three books in sociology, criminology, and social psychology. In 1972 he was chosen by President Nixon to serve on the White House Committee on Children, one of his many areas of interest. Dr. Unkovic was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Saint Thomas University.

Charles Unkovic initiated the UCF Chapter of Delta Tau Kappa Honorary for the Social Sciences and each year sponsored their annual induction ceremony. Dr. Unkovic was particularly involved in the UCF community, having served on many agency boards. He placed many of his students in sociology and criminology in agencies and businesses that afforded them valuable hands-on experience.

Dr. Unkovic, known by many simply as "Charlie," was exceptionally well-known and thought of by faculty, staff, and students alike. He could never walk across campus without being stopped by others to share a moment, a laugh, or perhaps to seek advice. His friendly smile and willingness to help others will be missed.

William R. BROWN
University of Central Florida

Mildred DINITZ, wife of former ASC president **Simon DINITZ**, passed away on April 6 after a long illness. "Mim" attended all the ASC meetings with Dr. Dinitz and was well known among the Society members. She was a former pre-school and elementary school teacher and tutor of children with learning disabilities in the Columbus, Ohio system. She was also a member of the Ohio State University Women's Club and former president of art and child development groups. Memorials are preferred to the donor's favorite charity.

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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

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